

# Converting Colors

YUV(173.1960, -80.9486,  
63.8491)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(173.1960, -80.9486, 63.8491)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(173.1960, -80.9486,  
63.8491)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F6A809
RGB	246, 168, 9
RGB Percent	96%, 66%, 4%
CMY	0.0353, 0.3412, 0.9647
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.96, 0.04
HSL	40°, 93%, 50%
HSV	40°, 96%, 96%
XYZ	52.0580, 47.6178, 6.7058
YIQ	173.1960, 97.5270, -32.9130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

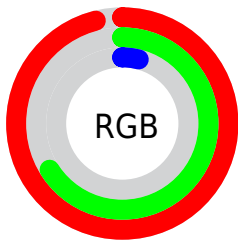
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	125, 246, 9
Decimal	16164873
CIELab	74.58, 18.65, 77.20
CIElCh	75, 79.416, 76.421
Yxy	47.6178, 0.4894, 0.4476
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294354953 (0xFFFF6A809)
YUV	173.1960, -80.9486, 63.8491
Hunter-Lab	69.0057, 13.9008, 42.5423

# Details

The YUV color **173.1960, -80.9486, 63.8491** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9900**. The color can be described as middle saturated orange. A complement of this color would be **81.8040, 80.9486, -63.8491**, and the grayscale version is **174.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216.4940, -66.3055, 33.7698**, and **123.1080, -60.6922, 53.4023** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **170.4090, -84.0116, 66.2933**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180.7420, -72.3438, 57.2313**.

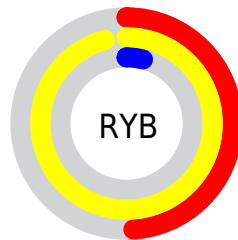
# Distribution



Red (96%)

Green (66%)

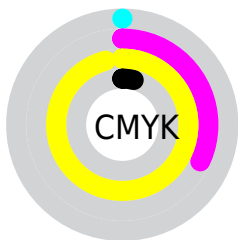
Blue (4%)



Red (49%)

Yellow (96%)

Blue (4%)

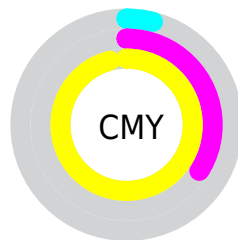


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (96%)

Black (4%)



Cyan (4%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (96%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 173.1960, -80.9486, 63.8491 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YUV color 173.1960, -80.9486, 63.8491 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



173.1960,  
-80.9486, 63.8491

173.1960,  
-80.9486, 63.8491

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

147.6390,  
-72.7860, 59.0756

216.4940,  
-66.3055, 33.7698

123.1080,  
-60.6922, 53.4023

236.8230,  
-62.0307, 15.9412

99.7510, -49.1772,  
46.6994

241.7760,  
-50.6686, 11.5974

76.6930, -37.8096,  
40.6112

244.9680,  
-38.4382, 8.7981

55.1080, -27.1682,  
34.1083

248.2740,  
-25.7711, 5.8987

34.1210, -16.8217,  
28.8349

251.5800,

13.1450, -6.4805,

-13.1039, 2.9993

25.3058

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 173.1960,  
-80.9486, 63.8491

■ 173.1960,  
-80.9486, 63.8491

■ 170.4090,  
-84.0116, 66.2933

■ 180.7420,  
-72.3438, 57.2313

■ 188.1740,  
-64.1758, 50.7134

■ 195.7200,  
-55.5710, 44.0956

■ 203.1520,  
-47.4029, 37.5777

■ 210.6980,  
-38.7981, 30.9599

■ 218.8310,  
-30.4827, 23.8272

■ 226.2630,  
-22.3147, 17.3093

■ 233.8090,  
-13.7098, 10.6915

■ 241.2410, -5.5418,  
4.1736

# Harmonies

## Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



165.6700, -42.7283, 78.3424



173.1960, -80.9486, 63.8491



166.8230, -82.2437, 12.4332

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



173.1960, -80.9486, 63.8491



152.8010, 34.6081, -134.0065



185.0480, 34.4863, 45.5619

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



173.1960, -80.9486, 63.8491



81.8040, 80.9486, -63.8491

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



165.8480, 43.9519, -50.7327



173.1960, -80.9486, 63.8491



154.6880, 49.4538, -135.6614

# Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



173.1960, -80.9486, 63.8491



142.9630, 1.9902, -125.3786



147.0570, 53.2159, -128.9690



168.8300, 25.2268, 75.5711



# Rectangle

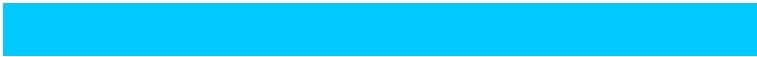
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



173.1960, -80.9486, 63.8491



162.9480, -55.1904, -31.5264



147.0570, 53.2159, -128.9690



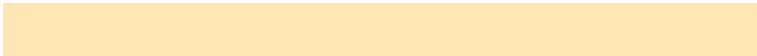
182.5240, 35.7307, 19.7115

# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



173.1960, -80.9486, 63.8491



232.4760, -25.3777, 19.7535



88.8690, -0.4284, 137.8039



114.0650, -15.3150, 12.2210



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



173.1960, -80.9486, 63.8491



176.6220, -87.0746, 68.7375



207.0220, -97.6248, -0.8963



118.2840, -4.0840, 3.2589



128.9890, -63.5916, 49.9986



40.5340, -19.9833, 16.1947



# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



81.8040, 80.9486, -63.8491



78.3780, 87.0746, -68.7375



47.6790, 97.7723, 0.2815



113.7160, 4.0840, -3.2589



57.0110, 63.5916, -49.9986



17.8790, 20.2727, -15.6799



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 173.1960, -80.9486, 63.8491 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 173.1960, -80.9486, 63.8491 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 173.1960, -80.9486, 63.8491 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 173.1960, -80.9486, 63.8491.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 173.1960, -80.9486, 63.8491.



# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

173.1960, -80.9486, 63.8491

### Protanopia

171.9530, -75.8988, 30.7362

### Deuteranopia

171.8050, -84.6999, 53.6680



## Tritanopia

186.3710, -9.0569, 58.4336

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

173.1960, -80.9486, 63.8491

## Protanomaly

172.2750, -77.5366, 42.7318

## Deuteranomaly

172.4680, -83.5477, 57.4716

## Tritanomaly

181.2100, -35.1065, 60.3288

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

173.1960, -80.9486, 63.8491

## Achromatopsia

173.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

173.0590, -29.6091, 23.6273

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 173.1960, -80.9486, 63.8491 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(246, 168, 9)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(246, 168, 9)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(246, 168, 9) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(246, 168, 9) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 173.1960, -80.9486, 63.8491 is called "border".

The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(246, 168, 9) }
```



If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(246, 168, 9) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(246, 168, 9)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(246, 168, 9); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 168, 9);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 168,  
9) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 173.1960, -80.9486, 63.8491 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(246, 168, 9) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(246,  
168, 9) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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